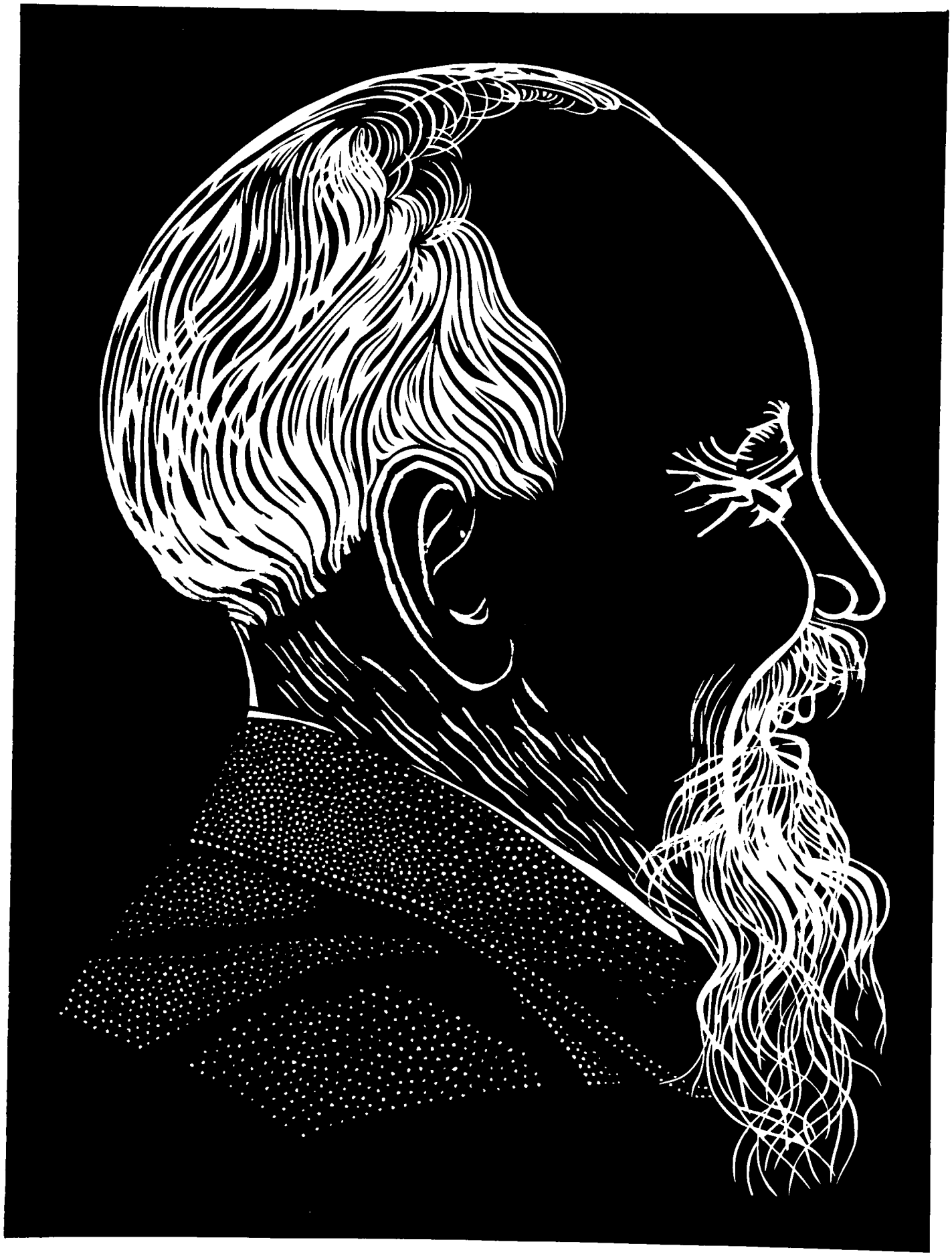

LIBERATION NEWS SERVICE

Jan. 9, 1971 #308

Packet #508

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Panthers Put the State on Trial: Erika and Bobby Win Rights 1
Paris Conference: Chemical Genocide in Vietnam 2
People's Science: American Biologist Visits Hanoi 3
"We Need Not Take a Stand in Ecology"- I. Gorin the Earth 4
Sisters Culture: Music and Poetry at Nigerian Prison for Women 5
Children's Culture: U.S. Kids Will Send Art to Cuban Comrades 5
Death in the French Mines: The State is Guilty 6
The Devastation of Indochina: A Statistical Report 7
Madame Ky Needs Land. 7
Found Guilty of Bombing, Anti Castro Cuban Gets Probation 7
Nearly One of Four "Major Labor Areas" Affected by Substantial Unemployment 8
South Korean Soldier Deserts, Joins Others in North Korea 8
American Vets and Vietnamese Survivors Will Sign Peace Treaty 8
U.S. "View with Alarm" Cambodia Deteriorating Military Situation 8
People vs Puppets: Radicals Invade Science Convention 9
Political Frame-Up -Angela Arraigned in San Rafael 10
Arsenic and Fat Chickens 10
Five Minnesota Mothers Convicted 10
An Interview with Our Sister Madame Binh 11
Welfare Rights Renews Foreign Aid 12
Italian Student Murdered by Police 12
Tierra Amarilla: A Chicano People's Community Lives on Shoe-String 12
Appalachian Drift Mine Explodes, 58 Miners Die 13
Native American Women Arrested When They Demand Welfare Money 14
An Ill-Fated Season 14
Tell it to Hanoi 14
Brazilian Farmhands Battle Police 14

GRAPHICS

Cover: Ho Chi Minh Credit: INS
Photos from [illegible] P-1 [illegible]
"Kill the [illegible] in Santa [illegible]" P-2
Woman Imprisoned [illegible] P-2
Struggle [illegible] P-3
People's [illegible] P-4
Fat Freddy's [illegible] P-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS

The Collective: anne dockery, beryl epstein, howie epstein, mark feinstein, linda firestone, ted franklin, alan howard, karen kearns, andy marx, kathy murphrill, barbara rothkrug, nina sabaroff, mike shuster, jessica siegel

Comrades: lisa berenstein, lina epstein, sally hamann, linda erovitz, trude bennett, andrea [illegible]

Correspondents:

sheila ryan and george cavalletto (beirut, lebanon)
karen wald (havana, cuba)
hugo hill (vientiane, laos)
jan van flatern (new haven, conn.)
david moberg (chicago)
mike kazin (portland, ore.)

PLEASE PAY THOSE JANUARY BILLS$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$

Conquers in "Vietnam Go Home" Formation P-5
Know "Them as Us" P-5
Fist P-5
The Company is for Power to the People P-5
Horse-drawn car cartoon P-5

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PANTHERS PUT THE STATE ON TRIAL:
ERICKA AND BOBBY WIN RIGHTS

by Jan VonFlatern

LIBERATION News Service

NEW HAVEN, Conn.(LNS)--"We draw no lines of demarcation between convicted, sentenced prisoners and unsentenced prisoners." The Connecticut Department of Corrections bases its operations on this essential contradiction to the "presumption of innocence" principle upon which the system of American justice is supposedly based.

Black Panthers, Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale, speaking out for all 800 pre-trial detainees now held in Connecticut jails, have succeeded in regaining many rights that had been denied them by Commissioner of Corrections Ellis MacDougall. Ericka and Bobby began a lawsuit against the Department of Corrections in the United States Federal District Court at Bridgeport, Connecticut on December 14. The suit ended at a negotiations session in presiding Judge Robert C. Zampano's chambers on December 24.

Now, anyone considered necessary to the two prisoners' defense by their lawyers can have visiting privileges. Bobby will be permitted a visit with his psychiatrist, and will, along with all other unsentenced men, be able to wear a beard. Both prisoners will be able to get the Black Panther newspaper and other materials to be used in the defense.

The negotiations for these newly won rights followed a day of testimony by MacDougall in which he was ripped to pieces by defense attorneys Catherine Roraback and Charles Garry. The testimony that was heard during the suit produced a picture of life under Connecticut's "correctional" system.

Mac Dougall is virtually absolute in his control over the lives of each and every prisoner, unsentenced or otherwise. It is within his power to decide who should go into "administrative segregation" (isolation) and for how long. There need not be a hearing. Also, in his own words, "I have taken it upon myself to control what I consider to be inflammatory."

Although he feels free to comment upon, and occasionally malign a prisoner, MacDougall has arbitrarily decided that no unsentenced person may speak to the press. Last spring he decided to handle Bobby's press relations. He told an AP reporter, "Bobby is a real organizer. He organizes everything. One day Bobby stood up in the dining hall and made a speech to fire everyone up. But they just walked away from him. It was very damaging to his ego." Bobby's lawyers have requested that two reporters be allowed to speak with him, and the request has been denied.

The hearing revealed that the attorney-client relationship, the basis of anyone's legal defense, is not respected under Connecticut's correctional code. Letters are "searched" although MacDougall claims that lawyers' letters are not read.

Miss Roraback, Ericka's lawyer, has repeatedly left materials for her client (or has handed them directly to her) which she hasn't been able to keep. These materials were often considered by the defense to be necessary for Mrs. Huggin's court preparation. Despite this, they have been seized.

Not only have background materials--the Black Panther Party newspapers, Party writings, Marxist writings--been taken, but, unbelievably, an affadavit of George Sams, the state's chief witness against both Bobby and Ericka was confiscated.

The state has intimated that these materials were given to Mrs. Huggins by Miss Roraback "surreptitiously" and not through proper channels. Miss Roraback responded to that suggestion by saying that an attorney should be able to give his or her client anything which they considered necessary without interference from the state. She also noted that "the rules of Niantic change periodically" and that she had never been told what the rules are and had been unable to get a list of them until December 14, the day the lawsuit began.

With respect to visitors and correspondence, Connecticut prisoners are allowed only attorneys and immediate family. For Seale, whose family and attorney have been in California for most of his stay, this has been a particular hardship.

He submitted a list of close friends to MacDougall's office and asked that any or all of them be allowed to visit him. This was denied and as a result, months have gone by when Seale has not received a single visitor.

This is again a decision which MacDougal makes alone and seemingly arbitrarily. He decides who will be good for a prisoner and who will not. None of Seale's friends would be "good for him.

The reasons given by MacDougall for the restrictions on correspondence and visitors was a lack of space and personnel. In order for Seale to have one more visitor, it would require the presence of six more guards. Garry pointed out that on visiting days-Saturday and Sunday--there are in fact fewer guards on duty. With respect to mail, every piece must be searched and/or spot-censored and that would require more personnel.

The most significant issue raised at the hearing was the question of "administrative segregation"--the state under which Bobby has been living for most of his 15 month stay in Montville. MacDougall's explanation was very strange.

He pointed out a couple of instances--Seale's refusal to shave his beard, a distrubance on his cell block--for which he was isolated. He then proceeded to tell a string of incidents which happened while Seale was in isolation. These incidents,like Bobby dropping his food tray, are cited as"reasons" for keeping him in segregation.

Ericka was isolated for 32 days after the two women with whom she was arrested and imprisoned--Rose Smith and Peggy Hudgins--were released. MacDougall's reason for her isolation is that "the extreme danger with this type of offender being in the general population. needed more security." Ericka has released from isolation at the time this suit was filed. -30-

PARIS CONFERENCE: CHEMICAL GENOCIDE IN VIETNAM

by Schofield Coryell
LIBERATION News Service

PARIS (LNS) -- "There are two peoples on the earth whose future generations will suffer from the effects of warfare: those of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and those of Vietnam.

With these words, a team of North Vietnamese doctors summed up the results of their examination in Hanoi of a group of refugees from the war-devastated areas of South Vietnam. Their report was given to an international Conference on Chemical Warfare, held in Paris in mid-December, and attended by doctors and research workers from fourteen countries.

The Vietnamese doctors found that the herbicides and defoliants (2-4-D and 2-4-5T) dropped in great quantities from American planes over vast areas of South Vietnam had affected the chromosomes -- and therefore the heredity -- of the human beings exposed to it.

The examination of a group of 179 men, women and children -- all refugees from South Vietnam -- revealed that the chromosomes of those who had been in the regions recently sprayed by defoliants had been altered to a very significant extent, as compared with a control group of subjects not so exposed.

The doctors also reported that women in the areas heavily sprayed with defoliants gave birth to physically and psychologically abnormal children. For example, the children born of women who had lived in Quang-Nam province from 1964 to 1970 had misshapen skulls, short arms and fingers, and showed general mental backwardness. Qunag-Nam was sprayed with defoliants almost daily between 1966 and 1970.

The examination of this refugee group also showed that women exposed to the chemical spraying had an abnormally high percentage of miscarriages. In a group of 73 women exposed to chemical warfare in the Long-Dien and An-Trach districts, 22 had miscarriages shortly following the attacks. The spraying also had a marked effect on the animals: cows, pigs and buffaloes had miscarriages and hens stopped laying.

Despite official American assertions to the contrary, the Conference reports revealed the extensive and increasing use of chemical defoliants, herbicides and poison CS gas by U.S. forces. The strategy is to deprive the population of its food-supply, and to drive masses of people from their villages into "new life" centers around the cities.

Professor of Biology E.W. Pfeiffer of Missoula, Montana, reported the results of his recent investigation in South Vietnam: the U.S. Army, between 1961 and 1969, sprayed the country with more than 100 million pounds of defoliants, covering an area of 5.5 million acres, or 12% of the entire territory. An estimated 1,293,000 individuals in South Vietnam have been affected by these chemical agents. As a consequence, they suffer from various chronic ailments, including paralysis and eye and gastro-intestinal disorders.

Pham Van Bach, a North Vietnamese jurist, outlined the effects on South Vietnam's ecology: the herbicides and defoliants have caused destruction of plant and animal life, disturbance of atmospheric conditions, soil erosion, an increasing danger of floods, and the proliferation of harmful insects.

Doctors of the Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) of South Vietnam revealed that the U.S. Army had made particularly intensive use of herbicides and defoliants in 1969, and the first nine months of 1970. By now, according to their report, vast areas in eastern Nam Bo (the southernmost section of South Vietnam), and the western part of the provinces of Binh Dinh, Quang Nam, Quang Ngai and Thua Thien, have been devastated.

In these areas, entire tropical forests have been turned into empty clearings, from which all trace of bird and animal life have been eliminated.

The U.S. Army stated on Sept. 20, 1968, that the use of herbicides and defoliants would be confined to areas with a population of no more than 24 persons per square mile. In reality, according to the doctors' reports, chemical agents have been used on a large scale by American forces in many regions of the Mekong Delta, and the center of Trung Bo (central Vietnam) where the population reaches a density of 300-500 persons per square kilometer.

The doctors also pointed to the intensive use made of poison gases such as CS-2. In 1969-70, these gases were sprayed over densely populated areas in order to compel the people to leave the villages previously destroyed by bombings. On May 25, 1970, several waves of H-34 planes dropped 120 barrels of CS-2 on the heavily populated area of Tan An, Que Son (in Quang Nam province). In April 1970, 150 barrels were dropped by helicopters over the Duc Pho district.

3,885,000 pounds of CS-2 gas were used by American forces in South Vietnam in 1969. This is the figure given by the American government. The first figures available for 1970 suggest an even more extensive use of the gas.

From this mass of evidence, two conclusions emerge: First, the United States Armed Forces have been using Vietnam as a testing ground for poison gas and chemical defoliants.

Second, as Pham Van Bach pointed out, "the intensified use of chemical warfare against people's war in a predominantly agricultural country is particularly appropriate to the Nixon doctrine of partial withdrawal of United States troops and the 'Vietnamization' of the war." Through this type of technological war, he concluded, "the United States can cause a maximum of damage to the military and economic potential of the enemy with a minimum loss of American blood."

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Please pay your January bill

PEOPLE'S SCIENCE:
AMERICAN BIOLOGIST VISITS HANOI

by Mark Ptashne
LIBERATION News Service

[Editor's Note: Mark Ptashne is a professor of Molecular Biology at Harvard University. He visited Hanoi recently. The following report was published in the New York Times.]

CAMBRIDGE, Mass. (LNS) -- My first encounter with Vietnamese scientists occurred within a few hours after arriving in Hanoi. As we were crossing the Long Bridge, perhaps the most heavily bombed target around Hanoi, I strained to catch better sight of people moving through the hot darkness on bicycle and foot. Sitting next to me was Mrs. Tran Thi An, a professor of biochemistry. She began a conversation in French:

"I hear you are a molecular biologist."

"Yes," I said.

"Is your work related to that of Jacob and Monod?" she asked.

I confessed surprise. I had not expected to hear in Hanoi the names Francis Jacob and Jacques Monod, who in 1961 proposed a theory that genes are switched on and off by special molecules called repressors. During the past few years I and, separately, two other scientists at Harvard, had isolated two of these repressor molecules and had shown how they work.

I said to Mrs. An: "You must know about repressors, then."

"Repressors? Yes, of course," she replied.

I asked her whether she had heard of lambda, the particular bacterial virus I work on. She had, and our conversation proceeded as it would with any colleague who had simply lost access to recent developments:

"We isolated the lambda repressor."

"What is its structure?" she quickly asked. I told her it was a protein.

"How does it work?" she asked. In bad French I approximated the answer.

"Ah! Will you speak to us about that?"

I said I would. The following Wednesday, at 7:30 a.m., I began a lecture to about a hundred Vietnamese students and professors in a bare room with a scratchy blackboard. Below the open windows, oxcarts and bicycles passed by quietly. I reviewed basic aspects of molecular biology and described the repressor theory of Jacob and Monod. After outlining my experiments, I paused. There was a barrage of questions.

Mrs. An said: "We are sorry, but we do not understand. You must tell us the precise logic you used in isolating the repressor."

From another member of the audience: "Please tell us why you succeeded where others had failed."

Another questioner: "What did it feel like to make this scientific discovery, what precisely was that experience?"

These questions initiated a conversation which continued through eleven hours in all and into two more sessions of several hours each.

My impression was that they were trying to plan their own scientific future. I had anticipated speaking to an interpreter who would translate sentence for sentence. However, Mr. Dang Vien Thien listened to what I said, digested it, and then gave the lecture over again to the audience. Occasionally he would hesitate, ask me rapid questions and then proceed.

Mr. Thien, age 35, was trained in Hanoi as a mechanical engineer. I asked him where he acquired the background in my field, which enabled him to so readily understand what I was saying. His response: "I read." One of the things he had just read was a Scientific American article on repressors written by Walter Gilbert and myself, which I had brought to Hanoi a few days before.

At the end of our long discussion I asked the Vietnamese why they were so interested in molecular biology. I though of America: fewer students are going into science, those who do are often plagued my misgivings.

Dr. Nguyen Tan gi Trong, a professor of biochemistry at Hanoi Medical School replied that despite the war's destruction the Vietnamese are building a society which, he thought, requires knowing such things. He then smiled and said something which brought a laugh from the other Vietnamese. Mr. Thien translated: perhaps, he thought, the Vietnamese have a gene which makes them want to learn.

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FEMINIST LITERATURE AVAILABLE

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Times Change Press publishes pamphlets and posters on a variety of political subjects. Their feminist material includes: "Free Space: A Perspective on the Small Group in Women's Liberation," by Pamela Allen; "The Traffic in Women and Other Essays on Feminism," by Emma Goldman; "A Graphic Notebook on Feminism," by Su Negrin.

TCP says, "Our pamphlets aim to combine the virtues of the pamphlet -- permanent editions of brief, relevant works at low cost -- with the quality and durability of the paperback book." Pamphlets are priced from 50¢ to $1.25. Posters ($1 each) are printed on heavy deep-colored paper. Write for a catalog to Times Change Press, 1023 Sixth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10018.

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"Pope Paul VI today praised Mother Teresa, the founder and Superior General of the India-based Missionaries of Charity, as a symbol of brotherhood among men."

--New York Times
Jan. 7, 1971

[Note to editors: Other stories in the Bank of America series "To Burn the Bank," appear in LNS packets 293, 294, 303, 306, 307]

"WE NEED NOT TAKE A STAND ON ECOLOGY"

by Michael Sweeney

LIBERATION News Service

PALO ALTO, Cal (LNS)--At this very moment the state of California is rushing to complete a $4 billion project that will damage the ecology of the northern part of the state in order to speed the destruction of the southern part. It is called the State Water Project.

With the support of conservationists, a group of small farmers has intiated a lawsuit to block the Water Project. The suit explains that "large corporate interests are realizing enormous speculative gains, are achieving a frightening concentration of land and of power, are posing a substantial and unfair competitive threat to plaintiffs and to other small farmers."

All of the Bank of America's statements about the project assert that "the water will not be available to medium and smaller operations. It has to be a large scale, very well financed company." These big operations are Tenneco Corporation with 162,500 acres, Standard Oil with 54,500 acres, Times Mirror's Tejon Ranch with 54,000 acres and so on. These are the interest groups who conceived of the project, engineered its approval by California voters in heavily-financed political campaigns, and are now pushing it to completion in grim defiance of ecologists and the small farmers.

Through a network of dams, reservoirs, and aqueducts, the project will send water from northern to southern California where it will be used to irrigate a million acres of new farmland and allow a big expansion of the Los Angeles urban sprawl. To build this system, every remaining free-flowing river in California will be dammed. Thousands of acres of wildlife area will be flooded by reservoirs. The flow of the Sacramento River into San Francisco Bay will be cut 80 percent. Studies by the U.S. Geological Survey and others show that the Sacramento River diversion will make the Bay a stagnant cesspool of pollutants. As if that wasn't enough, the Sacramento River Delta will be flooded with salt water, destroying marsh life and rich agricultural land as well. The project will do much to finish off California's environment.

Bank of America denies any responsibility for the problems the project is creating. "A financial inistution, historically and traditionally, has not been responsible for these kinds of decisions," says Vice president Lee Prussia, whose department handles all the bonds that finance the project. "We need not take a stand onissues of ecology."

The bank has even gone so far to deny the possibility of problems existing. "It has to be a good thing for the state," says bank agricultural vice president Robert Long. Before Long came to the bank, he was a vice president of Irvine Ranch Company, which announced plans to build a 434,000 person city in Orange County five days after the Water Project squeaked by a referendum in 1960. Without the promise of a new water supply, it would have been impossible to add this development to the smog-choked Los Angeles Basin.

Other Bank of America directors will also gain from the project. Director Franklin D. Murphy is chairman of the Times Mirror Company, which is planning a new city with project water. Directors Edgar F. Kaiser, Fred Ferroggiaro and Rudolph Peterson also serve on the board of Kaiser Industries, which has landed big contracts in the construction of the Water Project. Other bank directors are tied in with the corporations that own vast tracts of dry agricultural land that will skyrocket in value when the Water Project aqueduct reaches them.

The Water Project has been passed by California voters on three different referenda. In 1950 it was disguised as a flood control measure. It passed the state legislature through the combined political pressure of the Bank of America and its friends. In 1960 it was presented as a life-saving new water supply for southern California. Scientists had proved that existing water supplies were adequate for any reasonable population growth in the south, but the Water Project lobby had a big campaign budget to create the opposite impression. It also had the support of the state's two largest newspapers, both involved in land speculation connected with the project. When the referendum was ratified Bank of America won the job of underwriting the Water Project bonds and became the largest single owner of Water Bonds, with some 12 percent of the total.

In 1970 the war in Vietnam had pushed interest rates so high that $600 million in Water Bonds could not be sold under the 5 percent interest ceiling imposed by the state constitution. Bank of America wanted the ceiling raised to 7 percent. This was put to the voters as Proposition 7, supported by a well-financed "Californians for Yes on 7" campaign organized by the bank's vice president for bonds, Alan K. Browne. Since many Californians had found out what the Water Project was all about by then, the campaigners didn't talk much about it in their advertising. Instead they emphasized school and hospital bonds which were also held up by the high interest rates. The Water Project wasn't even mentioned in the wording of Proposition 7. Voters were able to veto the Water Project only if they were willing to reject school and hospital bonds as well. Proposition 7 passed.

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JANUARY 9: INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CALENDAR

Born in 1859, Carrie Caphman Catt, Suffragette; leader of National Women's Suffrage Association.

Born in 1908, Simone De Beauvoir; novelist, existentialist, and author of The Second Sex.

Died in 1961, Emily Balch, who won the 1916 Nobel Prize and donated the money to the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Died in 1964, Halide Adivar, Turkish Freedom Fighter.

Box 149, Ann Arbor, Michigan, 48107

SISTERS CULTURE:
MUSIC AND POETRY AT NIANTIC PRISON FOR WOMEN

by The New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band/
LIBERATION News Service

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (LNS) -- The New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band recently played a concert for the inmates of the Niantic State Prison for Women. The 150 women in the audience were not allowed to dance, but as they sat in formal rows of folding chairs, they moved and grooved to the music, digging the sounds and words. We came to play for the women -- pre-trial detainees and prisoners -- to show in our special way that we support our sisters who suffer in jail.

After the hour and a half concert, one of the inmates told us, "A lot of sisters left there stronger -- it was one for our side!"

Another listener, Ericka Huggins, sent us this poem about our visit, which we'd like to share with other sisters and brothers:

*

Reflections on Sunday

sounds that come from the soul are always the same
free
open sounds
growing the kind that reach out
and touch --
that's what our sisters did/ minimum
touching maximum/sharing oppression
and the wish for its
removal...
feeling those sounds
seeing them felt in others
watching faces smile
really smile for the first time in months --
getting high -- on the natural power of the
people to resist/ to smile/ to laugh/ to sing/
shout/ love/ give
even here...
wild hair, funky guitar
long hair, funky voice (someone said bessie smith
came to mind)
hair -- all lengths, legs, arms, smiles, music --
SISTERS - and us...
raggedy peacoats, cotton dresses, rocking,
swaying
enjoying it -- screaming
crying too -- even if not too many
let the tears fall free
...us -- black/ brown/ white/ poor -- SISTERS --
and it was all a total exchange
of energy
communication
even if we did not share words
we all knew their soul-songs were
saying:
we understand
we know
we can see what amerika is doing
to you -- mother/daughter/child/woman
of oppression --
we can see, they sang --
and our voices answered their guitars,
horns flute-voice-cowbell-tambourine de-
mand for freedom with an unspoken right on
...a feeling there that one day -- soon --
all people will be free ... and
we left
stronger
able to smile (for a moment)..
til we returned to
rules that degrade
schedules that destroy sanity
racism that they cannot see
sexism that rapes us of our womanhood...
and the locks, keys, windows, walls doors,
threats
warnings
bribes that harden our hearts and
chain our souls...
the time
must be
seized
venceremos!

-30-

(Note to Editors: We received the following note with this story and poem from the New Haven Women's Liberation Rock Band:

"Please stress that Ericka (and we) feel really strongly that her name should not be emphasized any more than as the author of the poem. The whole feeling of being at Niantic was that all the prisoners were in the same place and condition -- it was not valid to single anyone out for any reason. Also Ericka feels very strongly that she doesn't want any of the special attention and superstar stuff the movement has given her."

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CHILDREN'S CULTURE:
U.S. KIDS WILL SEND ART TO CUBAN COMRADES

LIBERATION News Service

NEW YORK (LNS) -- Early in March the crew of the MONDCIVITANO (World Citizen) will load their vessel with pictures drawn and painted by American children and then set sail to present their cargo to the children of Cuba.

The War Resisters League which is sponsoring this cultural exchange said, "Although the United States government prohibits "trade" of this kind, the League does not believe that it has the moral right to prevent communications between people. If we are ever to achieve world peace we must begin to teach our children about other countries so that the fear and hostility that ignorance breeds do not have a chance to develop."

The League hopes to collect artwork and initiate discussion in schools and daycare centers in this effort. For further information contact the War Resisters League, 339 Lafayette St., New York City 10012, phone (212) 228-0450.

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Think an artistic thought here

DEATH IN THE FRENCH MINES: THE STATE IS GUILTY!
by Schofield Coryell
LIBERATION News Service

FRANCE (LNS)-- France was recently the scene of two trials dealing with death and revolt in the country's nationalized coal mines.

In the mining country in the North, in the city of Lens, Pas de Calais, a "People's Tribunal," meeting on December 12, found the authorities of the coal industry '' guilty of murder." The Tribunal held them responsible for the deaths, last February 4, of 16 miners, who were killed in an explosion in the nearby pits at Fouquieres-les-Lens.

The ''People's Tribunal" -- organized by the left-wing anti-repression group, Secours Rouge (Red Aid)-- reached this verdict after considering the testimony of doctors, engineers, and workers employed in the coal mines. Philosopher Jean Paul Sartre acted as prosecutor.

In the court's opinion, the evidence showed that the coal authorities had deliberately sacrificed the security and the lives of the miners to the demand for ever-increasing productivity.

Meanwhile, back in Paris, the State Security Court-- which recently imposed a stiff prison sentence on Maoist spokesman, Alain Geismar-- was trying four young Maoists, accused of participating in an attack with molotov cocktails, on the regional offices of the Nationalized Coal Industry at Henin-Lietard on February 14, 1970. The attack was in retaliation for the deaths of the 16 miners two weeks earlier.

The four accused - Jean Schiavo, 26, Bernard Victorri, 24, Dominique Lacaze, 26, and Pierette Madesclaire, 25 - proclaimed their approval of the attack, but denied they were the ones who had carried it out. "And you will never find the person who did it!" one of the defendants flung at the judge.

"We are Maoists, and active promoters of popular revolt" declared Jean Schiavo, a university instructor turned laborer. He said that the only court he respected was the people's court that tried the coal authorities in Lens.

This aggressive approach was effective. Despite the atmosphere of generalized repression against the Left, the four political defendants were acquitted. The only evidence of their involvement was the word of two police provocateurs who, posing as Maoists, had taken part in the attack on the coal offices. From the witness stand, they accused the defendants of having organized the operation

While provocateurs are used everywhere by the police against leftists, it was highly embarrassing for the power structure to have them brought out openly in a court room The judge had no recourse under the circumstances, but to acquit the defendants.

The Secours Rouge described the result as a "political victory "

At the People's Tribunal in Lens, on the other hand, evidence of criminal responsibility on the part of the authorities was overwhelming.

The Tribunal showed that the disaster at the Fouquieres pit in February could have been avoided if proper security measures had been taken The dangerous operation of installing a new ventilator in one of the gas-infected pits was carried out while men were working nearby. So as not to lose a minute of production, the engineers and foremen refused to stop the work momentarily and keep the miners out of danger's way. As a result, the explosion, when it happened, took a heavy toll in lives.

In his summing up, Prosecutor Sartre concluded that the deaths of the 16 were due to deliberate homicide by the authorities of the mines. The crowd of some 600, sympathizers of Secours Rouge for the most part, roared its approval: "Murderers!" Such was the verdict of the People's Tribunal - the first of its kind in modern France.

The People's Tribunal also heard testimony and evidence showing that the conditions responsible for the deaths at Fouquieres prevail generally in the mining industry. As a result of inadequate security and sanitary measures, accidents and silicosis (inflammation of lungs which sometimes leads to tuberculosis, caused by coal dust) together take a yearly toll of at least a thousand lives. Of every 100 miners in the Pas de Calais, only 50 remain alive after 25 years in the mines; only 35 after 50 years.

In order to save money for the coal industry, the mine doctors consistently fail to detect or report signs of silicosis. Miners are regularly sent back into the pits while still suffering from work-connected sickness or injuries.

The People's Tribunal aimed to break down the wall of silence concerning the murderous situation in the French mines and to proclaim the verdict of the "People's justice" in the interests of the miners, with the hope of stimulating a movement against the prevailing conditions. There were, however, only a handful of miners present in the hall during the proceedings. For in the mining country, not only the worker's job, but also his very home, belongs to the industry, and non-conformists may soon find themselves both driven into unemployment and forced to leave the region for good.

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February 2-- Nguyen Thi Dinh- deputy commander of the liberation forces of Vietnam; leading member of N L F They say its your birthday!

February 3-- the birthday of Elizabeth Blackwell, first woman doctor, who established a hospital in NYC completely staffed by women.

[Note to Editors: This summary of facts about casualties, refugees, and destruction in Indochina was compiled by Dr. Mark Sacharoff from Temple University. For other information he has gathered on U.S. war crimes in Indochina, see RMBB in this packet.]

THE DEVASTATION OF INDOCHINA: A STATISTICAL SUMMARY

1. By late 1970, the number of South Vietnamese civilians killed had almost certainly passed 500,000. The Senate Sub-Committee on Refugees estimated that there had been over 1,000,000 casualties, of which 300,000 were fatal. But Edward S. Herman, in his Atrocities in Vietnam, calculates that the figure for casualties is more like 2,000,000, with 1,000,000 deaths, while Telford Tyler, in Nuremberg and Vietnam, cites estimates by the American Friends Service Committee of 150,000 deaths annually, which would mean 900,000 from 1965 to 1970 alone. All sources agree that the vast majority of these casualties and deaths are due to American firepower.

2. The Senate Sub-Committee reports that 6,000,000 people have been displaced in South Vietnam since 1964, 500,000 of them in the first six months of 1970. Saigon has increased in population from 250,00 to 3,500,000 since 1961. A member of the Saigon assembly states that there are now 400,000 prostitutes in South Vietnam's cities.

3. There are now 105,000 civilian amputees in South Vietnam, 51,000 military amputees, 258,000 orphans, 131,000 war widows -- a total of 545,000 war victims on the CORDS caseload (Source: U.S. Senate Sub-Committee Report, September, 1970).

4. These figures indicate that at least 8,000,000 people in Vietnam (nearly half the population) have been killed, wounded, maimed, displaced, or rendered a ward of the state since the start of the war.

5. In Laos, since 1964 at least 200,000 people have been killed and 700,000-800,000 displaced. Since the population of Laos is only 3 million, then about one-third of the population has been either killed or displaced. (Source: Senate Sub-Committee Report of 1970).

6. In Cambodia, the figures for the killed and wounded are still sketchy, but they number in the thousands already. The displaced have already reached 1,000,000. In addition, 400,000 ethnic Vietnamese have either fled or been displaced (Source: Senate Sub-Committee Report of 1970). Meanwhile, the population of Phnom Penh, swollen with refugees, has increased from 700,000 to 1,500,000.

7. 13.5 million gallons of chemicals have been dropped on South Vietnam, affecting 5 million acres. or 12 per cent of the land. (Source: Time magazine, May 25, 1970).

8. By 1969, U.S. B-52s had left 3.5 million bomb-craters on the terrain of South Vietnam (Source: Concerned Asian Scholars, The Indochina Story).

9. We have used over 9,000,000 tons of ammunition in Indochina, or over 450 times more than the enemy (Source: Edward S. Herman, Atrocities in Vietnam).

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MADAME KY NEEDS LAND

SAIGON, South Vietnam (LNS) -- Mrs. Nguyen Cao Ky claims that she needs only 583 acres of land or five square miles and has placed her claim on some choice property in the Vietnamese Central Highlands. But this same land has traditionally been occupied by 14 hamlets of Montagnard tribesmen, an ethnic minority of Vietnam. Paul Nur, the minister for development of ethnic minorities such as the Montagnards, has upheld the tribesmen's rights and has written an explanatory letter to Premier Khiem.

"The people claimed that the area does not belong to the state domain for it was from the Montagnard ancestors, who had spent much effort in clearing the forest and had bought the land from the "Cham" king a long time ago for transferring to younger generations. In this area, there is watered land for growing rice, and hilly land for rotative cultivation, wood cutting, and livestock raising, dotted by many ancestral tombs; not suitable to be put in concession."

But Madame Ky, supported by her husband Vice President Ky, reaffirms her right to take land in the name of the "public domain" when she deems necessary, and so, the case will be decided by the highest officials of the land--her husband's collegues--Premier Khiem and President Thieu.

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FOUND GUILTY OF BOMBING, ANTI-CASTRO CUBAN GETS PROBATION

NEW YORK, NY (LNS)--Conspiring to murder and doing bombings are not punishable crimes--if you are an anti-Castro Cuban. Even if you plead guilty to having bombed a tourist office in 1968, and to conspiring to commit murder in a raid on the Cuban Mission to the United Nations, the worst you will get in Judge Harold Baer's court is probation.

Guillermo Miguel, 40, could have been sentenced to a maximum of 22 years in prison. But the judge explained that the "social and political nature of the case should mitigate the sentence."

Conspiracy to commit murder is the crime that Ericka Huggins and Bobby Seale are charged with in New Haven. The same charge is pending against ten Black Panthers in Baltimore. The New York Panther 21 are being railroaded on charges of conspiring to do bombings (nonewere actually carried out), and dozens of other political activists have been arrested on similar charges.

It remains to be seen whether the social and political natures of those cases will mitigate their sentences.

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SIGN AND GET YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS TO SIGN THE PEOPLE'S PEACE TREATY!!!!!!

NEARLY ONE OF FOUR "MAJOR LABOR AREAS" AFFECTED BY SUBSTANTIAL UNEMPLOYMENT

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS)--Thirty-seven of the nation's 150 "major labor areas' have been added to the substantial unemployment list, according to the U.S. Department of Labor.

Substantial unemployment means 6% or more of the labor force is jobless. In some areas--New Bedford, Mass., is one--the rate is as high as 12%.

The actual rate is probably higher, since official unemployment statistics do not include large groups of jobless workers--those who have been out of work for more than six months, for example.

The four major labor areas now classified as "persistent" unemployment areas are Stockton, Cal.; New Bedford; and two large Puerto Rican cities, Ponce and Mayaguez.

Oakland, California, Newark, N.J. and Cleveland, as well as twenty-four separately classified counties, are on the list of "persistently" depressed areas.

Persistent unemployment means a rate of 50% above the U.S. average for several years. The number of these areas has almost doubled since December, 1969.

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SOUTH KOREAN SOLDIER DESERTS JOINS OTHERS IN NORTH KOREA

LIBERATION News Service

TOKYO(LNS)--A former soldier in the South Korean army who deserted in August, 1969, is on his way to live with his parents in North Korea.

Sang Hoon Chong, 26, deserted from the army of a country whose standard of living is among the lowest in Asia. Sang had smuggled himself aboard a Japan-bound freighter to get away from South Korea. Other South Korean soldiers have also gone north--many by way of Vietnam.

Living conditions are so poor in South Korea that the promise of a small extra stipend encourages soldiers to volunteer to join the ROK (Republic of Korea) army force fighting alongside U.S. soldiers in Vietnam. When they arrive, they are often denied the extra money. And for the first time, many are able to move about freely.

A frequent result of this situation is that a growing number of ROK soldiers voluntarily surrender to the NLF and request to be repatriated to North Korea.

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REVOLUTIONARY CHICANO CALENDAR AVAILABLE

LIBERATION News Service

TIERRA AMARILLA, N M (LNS)--La Clinica del Pueblo de Rio Arriba is selling a hand silk-screened, multi-colored calendar for $2.50. All the money will be used to keep their vital clinic open. Please write to the clinic at Tierra Amarilla, N.M. 87575. Their phone numbers are 588-2672, 588-3311.

AMERICAN VETS AND VIETNAMESE SURVIVORS WILL SIGN PEACE TREATY

LIBERATION News Service

DETROIT, Mich. (LNS)--More than one hundred American Vietnam veterans and Vietnamese citizens who have survived massacres and imprisonment in tiger cages will meet on February 2 in Windsor, Canada to sign a symbolic peace treaty and share a meal together.

This meeting will be the climax of the Winter Soldier's Investigation of U.S. war crimes being held from January 31 thru February 2. Vietnam veterans gathered in Detroit will give testimony to the American people about what they saw and did as participants in the war against the Vietnamese people. Simultaneously, the Vietnamese in Canada will be offering testimony of their persecution. The two hearings will be connected by closed circuit television.

During the American Revolution Tom Paine coined the phrase "summer soldiers and sunshine patriots" to describe those men who didn't stay through the Valley Forge winter, the most crucial period of the revolution. The coordinators of the hearing explain that the time they have spent in Vietnam is the easiest part of their "service." "After our time spent in Vietnam we know that the most difficult and painful part of our service begins now--in telling other Americans what is being done in our name."

Two thousand war veterans have already agreed to sponsor the investigation. Anyone else who would like to offer testimony or become a sponsor should contact the Winter Soldier Investigation, 967 Emerson St., Detroit, Mich., 48215. (313) 822-7700.

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U.S. "VIEWS WITH ALARM" CAMBODIA'S DETERIORATING MILITARY SITUATION

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C. (LNS)--The United States is beginning to "view with alarm" the military situation in Cambodia.

Sources reported in the Wall Street Journal say that Secretary of Defense Melvin Laird will be meeting in an emergency session with Admiral John McCain, top U.S. military officer in the Pacific, to discuss the "deterioration" of military stability in Cambodia.

The U.S. Command is said to believe, reports the Journal, that "military stability in Cambodia is vital to Vietnamization." One sign of the situastion's instability is the fact that Phnom Penh, Cambodia's capital, is completely cut off from its only road to the sea, and is powerless to recover that economically crucial link. The U.S. is now considering air-lifting vital supplies into the capital city. -30-

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JANUARY 11 : INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S CALENDAR

Lawrence, Mass. Textile strike begins in 1912; a protest against starvation wages and exploitation of child labor.

PEOPLE VS PUPPETS
RADICALS INVADE SCIENCE CONVENTION

LIBERATION News Service

CHICAGO (LNS) -- The American Association for the Advancement of Science (AAAS) is a sedate, elite organization of top government and corporation scientists. Every year they hold a conference to decide national policy on establishment science issues for the coming year. This year the AAAS received a shock from which they may never recover. Science For the People, a loosely-knit coalition of radical scientists, invaded the conference and turned staid seminars into guerrilla theater skits and (mostly) verbal battlegrounds.

One such confrontation centered around Joseph F. Coates, who dubbed himself a member of the National Science Foundation. A distinguished looking gentleman with a charming smile and a liberal air, Coates proved to be one of America's most sophisticated architects of mass murder. For eight years Coates was the director of research on chemical-biological warfare in Vietnam as a member of the Institute for Defense Analysis; he was also in charge of a section in counterinsurgency.

On Wednesday morning, Dec. 20, Coates was scheduled to lead a seminar on THE POLICE AND VIOLENCE. He was met by demonstrators holding "Science to the People" placards in front of his face, and drowning out his voice with shouts of "Coates is a war criminal -- how can he pretend to want to eliminate violence from America?" Whenever Coates tried to speak, the demonstrators grabbed the microphone out of his hands. Coates' once debonair style and nonchalant manner was reduced to whimpers of protest, punctuated by occasional bursts of obscenity.

The radical scientists liberated the platform and opened the microphone to the audience. For four hours following, the people in the audience spoke on the subjects of racism, war and sexism, and ended the seminar with a collection for the local Panther medical clinic. A 70-year-old man in the audience reflected the feeling of many present when he said it had been "liberating to be able to speak."

Among the panelists at the Tuesday morning seminar on CRIME, VIOLENCE AND SOCIAL CONTROL were Coates and John Conrad, Chief of the Center for Crime Prevention and Rehabilitation (affiliated with the Justice Department). They were advocating the containment of crime through the construction of a more sophisticated penal system, using shock treatment and psychological pressure to convince the "criminal" to give up her or his "evil ways."

Seated in the audience, the radicals tried to raise the question of repression, and to expose the purpose of U.S. control and punishment of dissidents, saying, "You can't separate the violence of the criminals from the violence of society."

Minutes after the verbal protest, Frank Rosenthal, a 26 year old nuclear physics graduate student, was stabbed with a knitting needle by Mrs. Garrett Hardin, the wife of an emminent biology professor. The "Social Control" audience clapped its approval. Rosenthal dripped with blood.

Meanwhile, in the lobby of the hotel a group was calling for U.S. conversion to the metric system. Leering male conventioneers were given the opportunity to take the measurements of a young woman in a bikini with a metric tape measure. Their scientific investigations were interrupted when Science For People women and men grabbed away the tape measure, over the violent objections of newspaper photographers who angrily swung their electronic flash units.

But the radical scientists were not the only protestors. Stewart L. Udall, former Secretary of the Interior, denounced the National Academy of Sciences (composed of the nation's "leading" scientists) as a "virtual puppet of the government." He also denounced those scientists who assert that their profession merits "public support without public accountability, public support without any assurrance of value returned, public support without any guarantee that such largesse will be used in the long-term national interest."

George Wiley, executive director of the National Welfare Rights Organization and a former chemistry professor, spoke out angrily during the symposium on SCIENCE AND HUMAN NEEDS:

"In the Black community, we have a word for those who sell their souls for a pittance. We call them 'Uncle Toms.' I say that the vast majority of the scientific community are Uncle Toms. They have sold their souls to the Defense Department and the Federal Government for small grants, status in the intellectual community. Others have sold their souls to industry. We have blindly exchanged our dignity for a house in the suburbs, a $15,000-a-year job and two cars in the garage."

When the father of the Hydrogen bomb, Dr. Edward Teller, appeared to participate in the SCIENCE AND SOCIETY panel he was greated with the "Dr. Strangelove Award" by Dr. Richard Novick of Ecology Liberation Front. This proved to be a wood-and-chrome figure of a soldier bearing the inscription, "I am just following orders." Teller refused to accept it.

In the final convocation of the conference the main governing body of the AAAS urged an immediate halt to the use of all plant-spraying defoliants in Indochina. In the text of their statement they said, 'Nearly all the food destroyed by the chemical crop destruction program would normally be consumed by civilians, not by the enemy soldiers."

One chemist who works for a major industrial corporation said at the end of the conference: "I've been coming to the AAAS conference for the past 10 years, but I won't come any more. There's no science here, only a lot of social philosophy."

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POLITICAL FRAME-UP
ANGELA IS ARRAIGNED IN SAN RAFAEL

LIBERATION News Service

SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.(LNS)--"I am innocent of all charges and the victim of a political frame-up," stated Angela Davis at her arraignment on January 5 in San Rafael, California, on charges of murder and kidnapping in connection with the August 7 courthouse shootout in San Rafael. She requested permission to act as co-counsel in her own defense since, "a system of justice which virtually condemns to silence the one person who stands to lose most would seem to be self-defeating."

Angela is charged with supplying the guns used last August by Jonathan Jackson in his attempt to free three black prisoners from San Quentin who were on trial. According to California law, an accessory to a crime receives the same punishment as the "criminal."

When Jonathan tried to escape, he was killed along with two of the prisoners and a judge who had been taken as a hostage. Ruchell Magee, the third inmate, survived and now faces murder and kidnapping charges along with Angela. He was led into the arraignment in chains and bound to a chair. When he demanded his right to be heard, Judge Joseph G. Wilson had him removed from the courtroom.

Assistant State Attorney General Albert W. Harris Jr. tried to prevent Angela from speaking, but her lawyers' objections were upheld. After raising her fist in a salute to her supporters in the crowded courtroom and the 500 demonstraters in the corridor and across the street, Angela spoke: "I now declare publicly, before this court and before the people of this country, that I am innocent of all charges which have been levelled against me by the State of California.

"I am innocent, therefore I maintain that my presence in this courtroom today is unrelated to any criminal act. I stand before the court as the target of a political frame-up which, far from pointing to my culpability, implicates the State of California as an agent of political repression."

"In order to insure that these political questions are not obscured, I feel compelled to play an active role in my own defense."

"As the defendant, as a black woman and a Communist, it is my duty to assist all those directly involved in the proceedings as well as the people of this state and the American people in general to thoroughly comprehend the substantive issues at stake in my case...These have to do with my political beliefs, affiliations and my day-to-day efforts to fight all the conditions which have economically and politically paralyzed black America."

"If the court denies our motion to include me as co-counsel in this case, it will be aligning itself with the forces of racism and reaction, which threaten to push this country into the throes of fascism."

Angela is being assisted by a team of five lawyers--Allan Brotsky, Margaret Burnham, Dennis H. Roberts, Howard Moore Jr., and Michael Tigar. They moved that the court dismiss the indictment for lack of evidence and set bail for Angela. The defense was granted 30 days to file written arguments and the prosecution 15 days to answer those arguments. The court is expected to reconvene for action on the motions early next March.

An international movement is growing in defense of Angela. The Soviet Union has made a plea for her life. A class of 11th-grade students in The German Democratic Republic wrote that "we must identify ourselves with her! The majority of the people must save Angela Davis from the executioners..." Free Angela Committees have been set up in 50 areas of the United States. The National United Committee to Free Angela Davis at 3450 West 43 Street in NYC is sending petitions all over the country in hopes of getting a million signatures. The Committee is looking ahead to March 8, International Women's Day, as a time of mass support for Angela as a symbol of the struggle for worldwide women's liberation.

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ARSENIC AND FAT CHICKENS

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON(LNS)--The Agriculture Department has admitted that up to one quarter of the poultry samples tested in 1968 and 1969 contained "excessive residues" of arsenic.

The officials hastily add that the arsenic is "organic." Now that people know that organic food is good for you, the Department hopes we won't mind ingesting organic poison. Murder-mystery arsenic is of the "inorganic" type, officials say, and is a lot more toxic than organic arsenic. Just how toxic organic arsenic is, however, they don't say.

Where does the arsenic in chickens come from? They add it to poultry feed to make the birds fatter.

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FIVE MINNESOTA MOTHERS CONVICTED

NWRO Welfare Fighter/LIBERATION News Service

HENNEPIN COUNTY, MINN.(LNS)--Five welfare mothers from Hennepin County, Minnesota, recently received fines or stayed sentences in connection with a September demonstration at the Welfare building over winter clothing allowances. They were Carol Fletcher, Janice Heidenreich, Pauline Lovett, Rose Lee Nelson, and Joan Holoff. The mothers received stays of their 30-day sentences and fines of $25 to $100 for refusing to leave an inner hallway at the welfare building.

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SISTERHOOD IS POWERFUL!

AN INTERVIEW WITH OUR SISTER MADAME BINH

LIBERATION News Service

Madame Nguyen Thi Binh, acting chief of the National Liberation Front delegation at the Vietnamese Peace Conference gave an interview to a woman reporter from the London Times almost a year ago in Paris. An abridged version of the interview recently appeared in Boston's Old Mole.

Madame Binh does not think her life is special: it is how Vietnamese "patriots" live. When she was a girl of 18, the Second World War ended and the Japanese were defeated and expelled from her country. Since older patriots led by Ho Chi Minh, had been largely resposible for this result, the Vietnamese expected to be free and independent, rulers in their own land.

Madame Binh had just finished her education in a lycee. "I learned French, and French history. Not our history. We were despised by the colonialists. I was often indignant, humiliated. I saw how poor my people were. I wanted to be a doctor then to help my people. I saw how they went to doctors and were asked first how much money they had."

Her grandfather had been a famous patriot, imprisoned in his day by the French, but he died before she was born. Her father was a civil servant, "a small functionary, neither rich nor poor." She was the oldest of six children. Her mother was dead. In 1945 they were full of hope. The war was over, now they would live in peace.

But the French returned; the patriots were cheated of their nationhood again to become second-class citizens in a colony. So the patriots took up arms a second time in September, 1945. Madame Binh's father joined them. Vietnam for the Vietnamese.

"From 1945 on we had no money. After he was arrested two or three times by the French, my father had to escape. I stayed; there were five children to look after."

She was in Saigon alone at 18, teaching "little classes of children" to earn money, taking courses to qualify for a better teaching position when she became active in organizing against the French. First she worked with students, then with women's organizations, then with intellectuals. "The great majority of intellectuals in our country have always been patriots."

"I never received any political education... I learned from experience. We organized protest marches against the arrests of patriots, we distributed leaflets, we met and discussed." For six years she kept her family of brothers and sisters together and "participated." Then, when she was 24, she was arrested by the French. She spent four years in prison.

"I was tortured to make me confess to subversive activities and to say I was a communist. I did not speak, but they wrote anything they liked in anyone's dossier."

Madame Binh was tortured by the "Vietnamese, with the French directing. Just as now it is Vietnamese who torture, with Americans directing."

"When I was in prison," Madame Binh went on, "there were hundreds and hundreds of women with me who did not even know why they were there. They asked, what have we done? They did not know when they came but when they left, they knew. They left as patriots."

Her brothers and sisters were dispersed among friends. It was really the end of the family. Four lock-up years, and finally the patriots won and the French were defeated. The prison doors opened. The agreement reached at Geneva looked forward to elections that would eventually unify the country. "We were so happy," Madame Binh said, "so happy to have peace at last and to be free. My father came back, and the children."

In that short spell of hope, she married "someone I had known for a long time. For a few months, we were all together." This is the best memory; her eyes shone. For a few months in 1945 is the only time they have been "all together." Madame Binh is now 41 years old and the mother of two and she has never had a home with her husband and children.

When the people poured into the streets of Saigon to celebrate the Geneva Agreement and their freedom, Diem's police fired into the crowd. Madame Binh was there that day, when rejoicing instantly changed to fear and a girlfriend of hers was killed by a bullet in the stomach. The "intellectuals" quickly understood that the Geneva Agreement would not be respected and Diem's repression grew.

"There would be a police raid closing both ends of the street, and the police would look at identity cards and collect the young men and take them away to the army; it happened like that even in cinemas. And patriots were arrested and shot. Later even whole villages would be decimated with machine guns. They pulled the guillotine through the streets of towns and villages to intimidate the people. They executed people openly in market squares and made their families watch.

"And that division of our country, it was to last only two years until we could vote, and instead it lasted for always. Children do not remember ever seeing their fathers who went north with our army as the treaty planned. We have a profound tradition of the family in Vietnam; men and women remain faithful, all these years, without ever knowing happiness."

In 1957 Madame Binh left Saigon to hide in the country, "moving from one place to another, always moving. Sometimes we would arrive and be told no, you must go on at once. We lived underground often, never coming out into the air except at night. 1957 through 1959: those were the black years. By 1960 the people could not bear it any longer. They demanded the right to fight and protect themselves.

"We organized village by village. Those who knew how to fight, taught the others. It was the third time we fought. One day we will win a beautiful life, if not for ourselves, then for our children.

"The Geneva Agreement was torn up by Diem. We knew we would never have the vote to decide how our

country should live. And then the Americans came. I think the whole world knows that our patriots are brave."

During her first year of hiding and flight, Madame Binh bore a son, and four years later, a daughter. These children, now aged 13 and 9, have always lived with friends in what has so far remained a safe place. "I can count the days--not weeks, not months--in all these years that I have seen my husband. My children count the time they have seen me or their father in days. People say we are accustomed to this life. But we have the same desires and wants as everyone else. The same. It is difficult to live as we do."

She says of her husband only that he is a patriot too and constantly occupied; they are never able to visit their children together.

"The little girl is more sensitive," Madame Binh said, and smiled as if to excuse the child. "When she hears planes she runs quickly to the shelter. The boy is harder; he waits a minute and looks at the sky before he goes. But we tell our children that the bombs cannot kill everyone. They must not be afraid.

"We know that our sacrifice is necessary. If the bombs do not fall on you, they fall on friends. We accept fate. We are calm. It is useless to be a pessimist.

"But there will be a whole army of children in Vietnam who will never have a beautiful life: the amputees, the blind, the mutilated, the small ones who have gone insane."

Would her people hate Americans forever? "No!" Madame Binh said. "No, you must not believe that. My people are touched by all the acts--the small as well as the large--that the American people make against this war. We are really moved. We do distinguish between people of goodwill everywhere and governments. We feel that the public opinion of the world has understood us. You see, I was imprisoned by a French government and yet I have French friends, best friends, and my people keep a good relationship with the French people to this day. We do not want hate and war. We want only peace and the right to be independent in our own land."

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WELFARE RIGHTS REQUESTS FOREIGN AID

The Welfare Fighter/LIBERATION News Service

DETROIT, Mich. (LNS)--The Detriot Citizens for Welfare Reform have launched a drive to secure $5 million in foreign aid from the USSR, Sweden, France and eight other countries, with which to buy clothes for U.S. welfare children. The group has given up all hope of the United States government providing clothing for its citizens.

"Since our government has refused to acknowledge its responsibility toward these children, we must look elsewhere for help," states their letter that will be hand delivered to foreign consulates.

$5 million can provide $70 per child for the 70,000 children in Wayne County. The U.S. Dept. of Labor minimum standard per child is $171 per month. There are 170,000 welfare children in Michigan -30-

ITALIAN STUDENT MURDERED BY POLICE

LIBERATION News Service

MILAN, Italy(LNS)--A twenty-three year old student was murdered here by Milan police on December 17. The victim, Saverio Saltarelli, was killed by a teargas shell fired at close range at his throat. Police used the teargas to break up a protest march. The marchers were protesting Franco's fascist regime in Spain. The demonstration was also aimed at exposing the tactics of the Italian ruling circles that have been shedding democratic tears about the Burgos Sixteen while trying to strengthen their own oppression at home.

In addition to Saltarelli, thirty persons were wounded under the police charge, two of them downed by bullets.

As in identical cases in Pisa and Florence in recent months, the death of the student was immediately attributed by the government to a "heart attack" suffered during the "excitement" of the street clashes. But the government had to concede after several days that this was "an incomplete finding" and eventually came around to admitting that Satarelli had been "struck by a violent blow causing damage to the heart." The most the government could come up with was a "promise" to check what kind of weapons were being used by police on riot duty.

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TIERRA AMARILLA: A CHICANO PEOPLE'S COMMUNITY LIVES ON SHOE-STRING

Basta Ya!/LIBERATION News Service

TIERRA AMARILLA, N.M.(LNS)--Sixteen Chicano families in the Tierra Amarilla area of northern New Mexico, two summers ago, started planting land communally, getting food and organizing La Raza to regain its traditional land rights. These families are descendents of a people who have fought for their land rights for the last 122 years, ever since the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo was signed.

Shunning government programs, the people pooled the land which the U.S. government has left to them; equipment and seed; and maintained volunteers who helped with the cultivating and lent their hand to the harvest. AND IT WORKED!

In the middle of the first summer La Cooperativa Agricola del Pueblo Tierra Amarilla discovered that the only doctor for a 70 mile radius was giving up his practice. Moving quickly, the Coop, with the help of the Medical Committee for Human Rights, borrowed the down payment for his building and recruited a staff.

A hog farm and processing plant; legal aid, family counseling, the village health program and a coop grocery store are now being put together. But $100,000 is needed for construction, training, goods and materials and salaries for the volunteer staff. Three local families now work full-time at the coop and clinic.

"To support La Cooperativa and its clinic is to insure resistance to genocide. If you can support us in anyway, please contact us at Tierra Amarilla."

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APPALACHIAN DRIFT MINE EXPLODES 38 MINERS ARE KILLED

LIBERATION News Service

HYDEN, Ky.(LNS)--A mine is a very long tunnel 30 to 34 inches wide . It has a layered shale roof; if you knock it, it'll crumble like a cookie. Within that compressed space a miner can either lie on his back or crouch down to hack away at the coal .

The construction of a drift mine--the tunnel is horizontally furrowed very close to the surface of the ground--increases the circulation and density of the coal dust. Coal dust is explosive when airborn. It can cause an explosion which is more powerful than throwing a match into a dynamite factory.

Finley mine, a drift mine near Hyden, Kentucky, became an exploding dynamite factory on December 30. Thirty-eight men were killed.

The only survivor,who had been blown clear out of the mine seemed, at first, only to suffer a head concussion. But when he was released from the hospital to attend the funeral of three of his relatives who were killed in the explosion, he suddenly went blind. The other miners' bodies were so mutilated that they could only be identified by Social Security numbers engraved on their belt buckles.

The miners were buried in a private family cemetery filled with the graves of other men who have also been buried in pieces or with their lungs so black that they were more coal dust than flesh. Pick-up trucks carried the coffins across streams flooding their banks and roads that were hardly more than mud ruts into the hills of Daniel Boone National Park. The minister who conducted the funeral rites had been a miner for 10 years and a foreman for another 10 years before becoming a Pentecostal minister.

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Leslie County is one of the poorest counties in Kentucky, Hyden and the other small hamlets in it are coal towns. A waitress at a local drive-in restaurant says, "I've got a son who's had three heart operations and he shouldn't be doing any heavy work. But the only thing he'll be able to do around here is drive a coal truck. For anything else he'll have to go north to the big cities."

The family which owns the Finley mine has property all over Leslie County: a skating rink, a motel and many of the houses the miners live in.

At the recent hearing to investigate the explosion causes the miners who testified said nothing about the deteriorated condition of the ventilating fan, for example. One recent visitor to the mine, whose livelihood doesn't depend upon the Finleys, described the fan as "something looking like out of a washing machine." A miner from a nearby mine told a newspaper reporter that he would never work in the Finley mine because it was the most dangerous one in the area.

The major question raised at the hearing was whether primer cord was used at the mine. Primer cord is the illegal and highly volatile explosive which was found in the rubble. The Finley family claims that it was only used to clear the road leading to the mine.

An inspection of the mine had been conducted by the U.S. Bureau of Mines on November 19. The inspectors found numerous infractions of safety laws including excessive accumulations of coal dust and electrical spark hazards. Since the mine opened in March,1970, 34 safety infractions have been reported.

A short circuit ignited a large accumulation of coal dust which then exploded on August 19. One miner was partially blinded and another was seriously injured. On November 9 one man was crushed to death by an underground tractor. The inspector's report listed the cause of this accident as "management's failure to take the defective tractor from service for repairs."

The inspection of November 19 classified the mine as "excessively hazardous." Mines under this classification must be inspected every ten days. However, on November 29, tendays later,no inspector came. According to the district officer of the U.S. Department of Mines there was a "higher priority" of work. During the week of the explosion five of the six inspectors at the district office were on an annual leave.

A stiff Coal Mine and Safety Act went into effect on March 30, 1970 with penalties up to $10,000 for every safety infraction discovered. Thus far there have been no prosecutions.

In 1970 250 men died in mining disasters. Since March 30, when the mining act went into effect, 204 miners have died. The government will probably symbolically prosecute the Finleys, who are only small-town operators.

"If the mine was owned by Consolidated Coal, you could be sure they wouldn't crack down, though," as one West Virginia miner states. Consolidated Coal is one of the coal giants along with another firm owned by the ubiquitous Ford Foundation.

And so the families bury their dead and wait for the $19,700 the Finley family promised as compensation for each death. "Each claim will be paid at the rate of $48 a week for 400 weeks, plus $500 for burial," said the president of the underwriting company. "The families don't get the money in one lump sum for fear they'd squander it." The families can petition for the money to be paid them in a lump sum, but they have to appear before a board and go through piles of red tape. The Finleys are insured for $25,000 per person, but they keep the difference as operating expenses.

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WELFARE BILL OF RIGHTS AVAILABLE

LIBERATION News Service

WASHINGTON, D.C.(LNS)--A free welfare rights booklet is being distributed by the National Welfare Rights Organization. Write to them at 1419 H Street, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20005 Telephone: (202) 347-7727

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NATIVE AMERICAN WOMEN ARRESTED WHEN THEY DEMAND WELFARE MONEY

The Welfare Fighter . /LIBERATION News Service

BELCOURT,North Dakota(LNS)--"We're all through being scare," said Mrs. Mary Cornelius, a Welfare Rights Organization member, after the recent arrest of three welfare mothers in the offices of the Bureau of Indian Affairs in Belcourt.

The women were demanding an immediate audit of the community school board books as part of their plan to make Title I funds available for winter clothing. The administrators claimed that they didn't know how much money was in the Title I account, and that the last time school fund had been audited was in 1968.

The police were called in when the women asked to see receipts for recent spending and reminded the board men that they had hired a speech therapist, five teachers aides built four homes for teachers and four garages for teachers' cars in the past year.

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AN ILL-FATED WOMAN

Belkis Cusa Male is a Cuban student who also writes for Granma, the official newspaper of the Communist Party of Cuba. The poem is published in a Times Change Press publication, Somos-We Are: Five Contemporary Cuban Poets.

I dedicate this poem to life
To the neighbors, to the baker, the butcher
The grocer
To the first, second and third person
Singular of the Present Indicative

Where does she live? Where's the woman, where's her husband?
I learned her whereabouts through others. It wasn't easy.
Her mother found her a husband, bought her happiness
From a stand, like a magazine . She
Is the work of chance and the old lady. Then
She preferred dishonor. Now she is quiet. Poor Thing!

Hey, there, do you know what it's like to be broke? No? Ask her.
Her husband couldn't manage a thing They put a writ
On the living-room furniture and slowly and surely
She was left there alone, she and loneliness,
She and one sole closet
She and the hairpins, she and a paper flower,
She and the door, she and the spiders on the ceiling
She and the handsome drapery of her hair,
She, ruined, and patience a mask on her face.

I lived in her neighborhood
I know the story, the rebellion and finally
The divorce.
She was entirely in the right .

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TELL IT TO HANOI

LIBERATION News Service

FORT McPHERSON, Ga. (LNS)--The United States government calls the North Vietnamese "barbaric" because they impose mail restrictions on prisoners of war and the U.S. claims, refuse to disclose the names of all the U.S. war criminals they have captured.

But a captain in the United States Army (who is now head of a military jury that will try a soldier charged with murder in the My Lai massacre case) believes that in an "unconventional" war like Vietnam, it is proper to summarily execute enemy prisoners of war if the order comes down.

"We have to forget propriety," said Colonel Robert A. Koob, who also said that news reports about My Lai were "incredible. It is hard for me to believe that any of our troops would go in and murder people without having a reason."

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Earlier, the judge in the trial whose jury Koob now heads, admitted another Army colonel to the jury. Colonel Donald M. Laffoon called the massacre "a matter of poor judgement rather than a criminal action."

He also commented that "a solider must become a tool in the hands of a leader--an unreasoning agent for his commander."

The soldier being tried at Fort McPherson is a non-commissioned officer, Sgt. Charles E. Hutto. He is charged with responsibility for the deaths of between 102 and 310 South Vietnamese civilians.

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BRAZILIAN FARMHANDS BATTLE POLICE

LIBERATION News Service

SAO PAOLO, Brazil(LNS)--Fifty Brazilian farm laborers dug themselves in on the Cesar Campos plantation where they had lived and worked for 20 years, holding off a police force sent to evict them .

After a year of severe drought that has turned northeastern Brazil into a dustbowl and thrown thousands of people out of work, the field hands greeted the eviciton attempt with gunfire, killing two policemen and wounding two others. Two of the workers were also killed.

Notes the Wall Street Journal: "The field hands maintain they have lived long enough on the plantation to have acquired the right to it."

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REMEMBER.REMEMBER.REMEMBER!REMEMBER!

TELL YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS TO SIGN THE PEOPLES PEACE TREATY!

PHOTOS FROM JORDAN

Top: The Khan Easheh Camp: Syrian Arab Republic Credit Photo to UNRWA/LNS

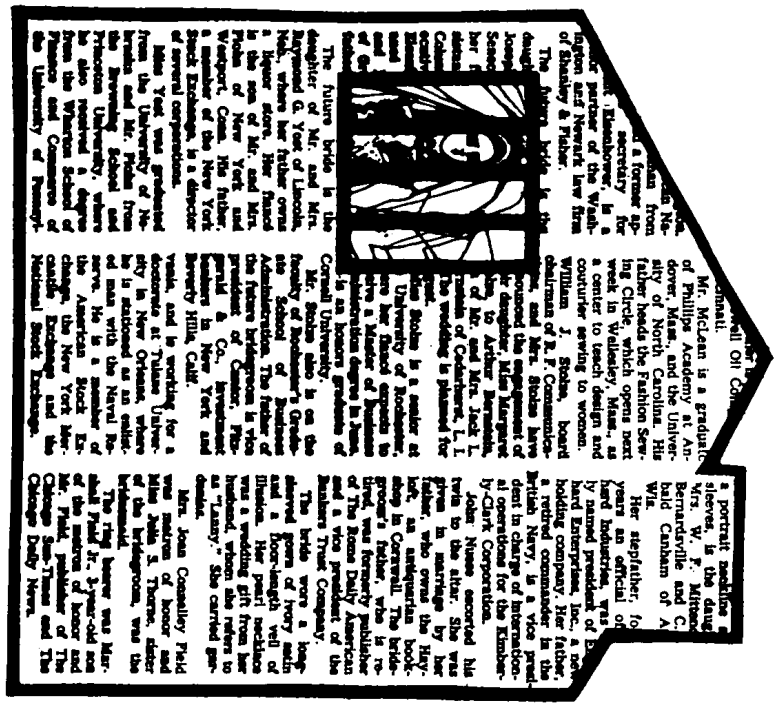
(UNRWA is the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestinian Refugees)

Bottom: Winter: Baqu'a Emergency Camp near Amman, Jordan "At Baqa'a, east Jordan, the largest of the East Bank emergency camps, extremes of heat and cold cause great suffering among the 40,000 refugees living there The dust storms of summer are scarcely over when torrential rains come to turn the parched earth into a sea of mud " Credit Photo to UNRWA/LNS

PHOTOS FROM JORDAN

Top: Arab refugee children outside a camp. Credit photo to UNRWA/LNS

Bottom: UNRWA Emergency Camp - Baqa'a East Jordan. This woman has just returned to her tent home with her newborn baby and a layette donated by the German branch of Caritas -- box by Heinz. (Most of the tents in this camp have now been replaced by more serviceable pre-fab shelters.) Credit photo to UNRWA/LNS.



Mr. McLean is a graduate of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and the University of North Carolina. His father heads the Fashion Sewing Circle, which opens next week in Wellesley, Mass., as a center to teach design and couturier sewing to women.

William J. Stokes, board chairman of R.F. Communications, and Mrs. Stokes have announced the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Ann, to Arthur Bernstein, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jack L. Bernstein of Cedarhurst, L.I. The wedding is planned for June.

Mr. Stokes is a senior at University of Rochester, where he earned degrees in a Master of Business Administration course in June in an honors graduate of Cornell University.

Mr. Stokes also is on the faculty of Rochester's Graduate School of Business Administration. The father of the future bridegroom is vice president of Cantor, Fitzgerald & Co., investment bankers in New York and Beverly Hills, Calif.

Miss Yost, who graduated from the University of Miami, and Mr. Pfohl, from the Brewster School and Princeton University, where he also received a degree from the Wharton School of Finance and Commerce of the University of Pennsylvania, a portrait necklace of sleeves, is the daughter of Mrs. W. F. Mitsch of Bernardsville and Cambald Canham of Atlanta, Ga.

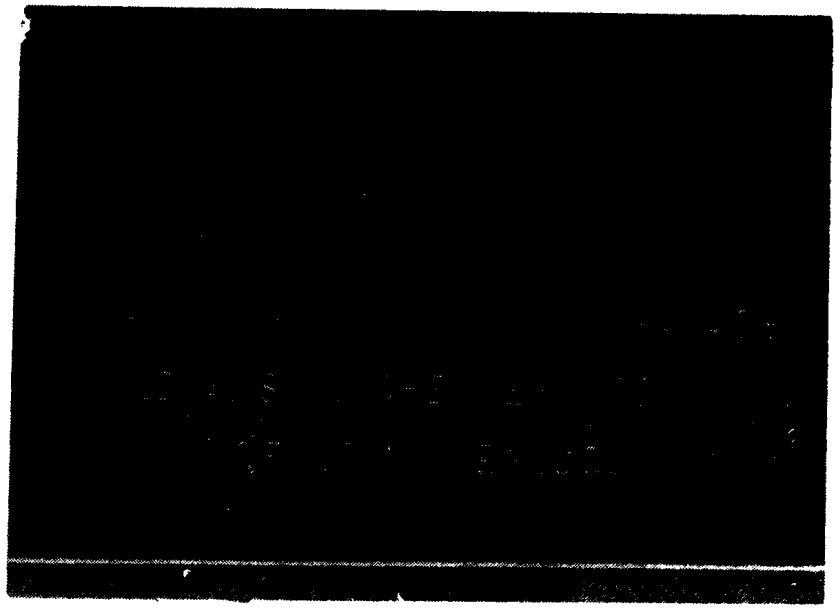
Her stepfather, for years an official of Hard Industries, was formerly named president of Hard Enterprises, Inc., a new holding company. Her father, a retired commander in the British Navy, is a vice president in charge of international operations for the Kimberly-Clark Corporation.

John Nunes escorted his bride to the altar. She was given in marriage by her father, who wore the Harvard, as usher in Cornell. The bridegroom's father, who is president of The Bank of Hawaii, and a vice president of the American Trust Company.

The bride wore a long sleeved gown of ivory satin and a floor-length veil of illusion. Her pearl necklace was a wedding gift from her husband, whom she refers to as "Lanny." She carried gardenias.

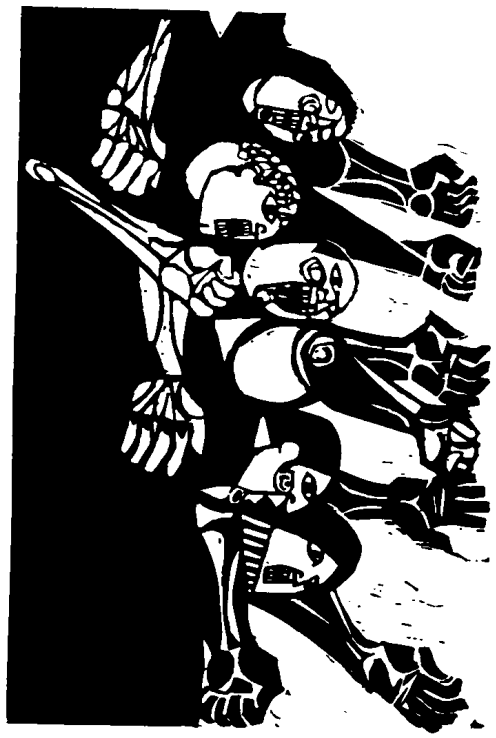
Mrs. Joan Connelley Field was matron of honor and Miss Julie S. Thorne, sister of the bridegroom, was the bridesmaid.

The child honor was Master Paul Jr., 3-year-old son of the matron of honor and Mr. Field, publisher of The Chicago Sun-Times and The Chicago Daily News.



In the center of the plaza of Santa Fe, where the Pueblo Indians come to display their crafts, is a stone shaft inscribed "TO THE HEROES WHO HAVE FALLEN IN THE VARIOUS BATTLES WITH SAVAGE INDIANS IN THE TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO."

A new monument has been erected recently. A local group which claims to be trying to engineer the release of U.S. prisoners of war in North Vietnam, hoped to arouse their fellow citizens to "Write a letter to Hanoi." There in the plaza, right under the noses of the Indians, has been erected a bamboo hut which is labelled "an exact replica" of those in which the prisoners are supposedly incarcerated. On the hut is a huge red paper Valentine on which is written "Have a Heart, Hanoi."



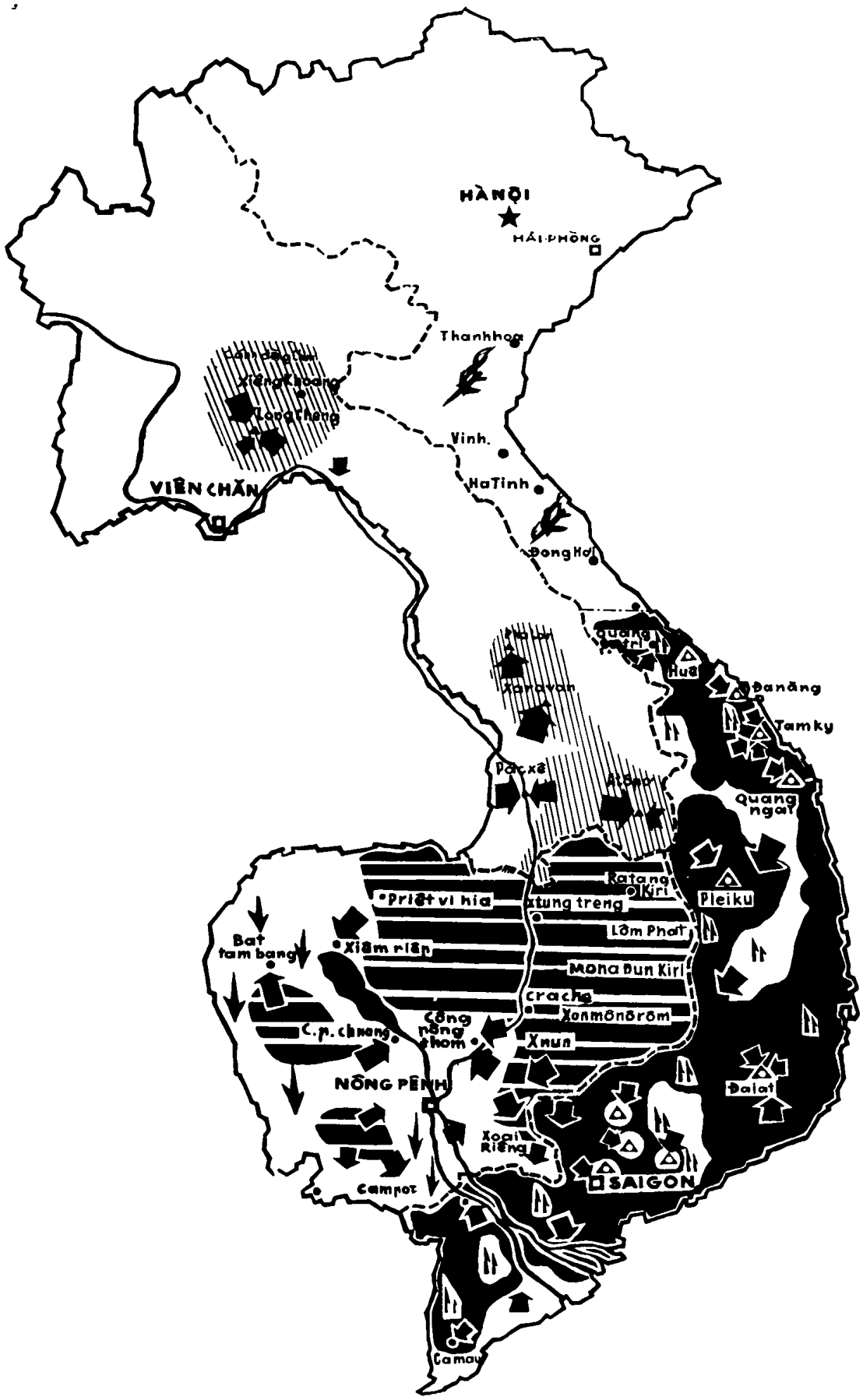
Top: The way it is in Santa Fe New Mexico. Thanks to Antonia Xochitiotzin for the text and El Grito Del Norte for the graphics. Credit El Grito del Norte/LNS.

Bottom Left: This is a winter re-run. Since many of our subscribers have never seen some of our older graphics and would presumably like to see them, we are re-running some of them from time to time. This one is from packet #240

Credit: LNS Women's Graphics Collective.

Bottom Right. Struggle Graphic

Credit Changeover/LNS.



— Attacks and big victories of the patriotic armed forces.

— Guerilla activities in full swing.

— Areas where the Lao Liberation forces win big victories.

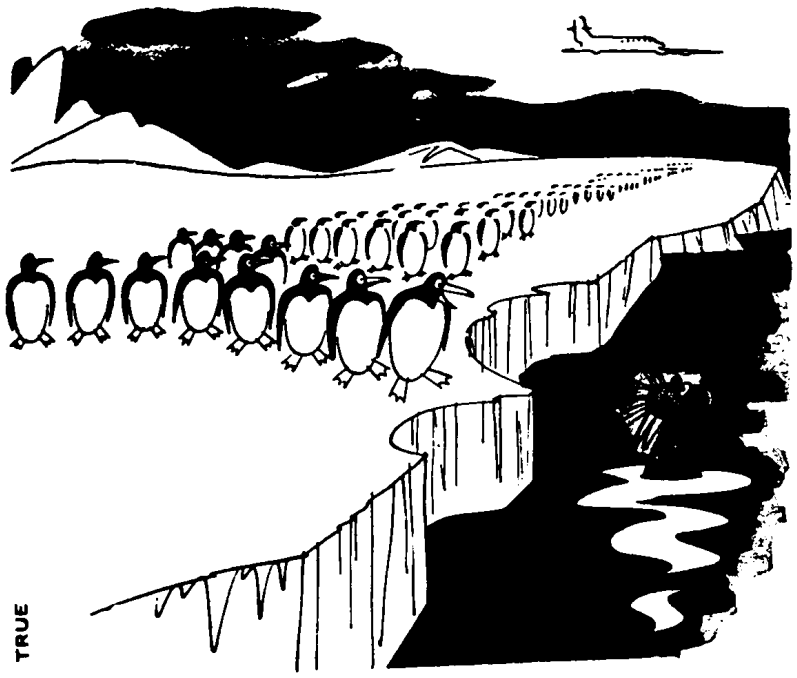
— Areas completely liberated by the National Liberation Armed Forces of Cambodia.

— Regions continuously and heavily attacked by the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F

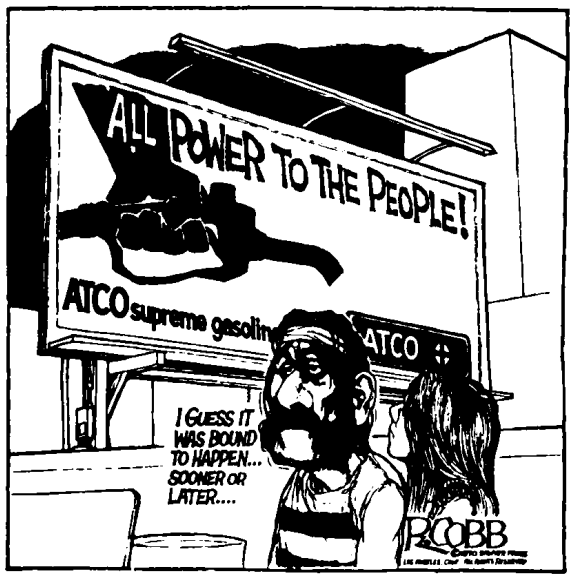
— U.S.-puppet bases.

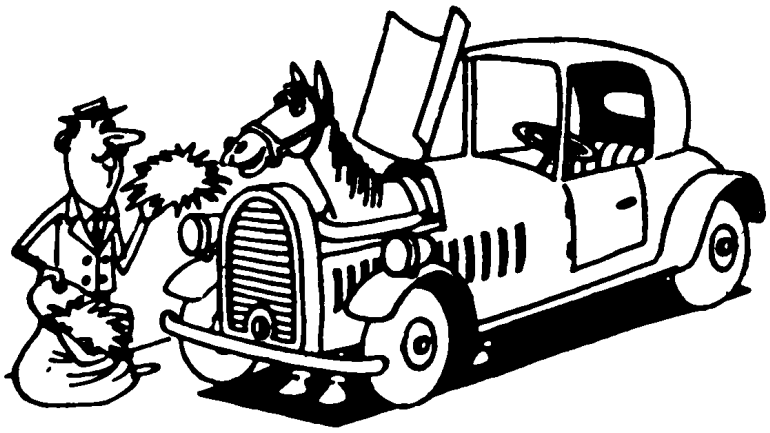
LEFT: NLF/LNS
people's victories in Indochina

RITE: FIFTH ESTATE/LNS



"Seen from the air, we spell 'Yankee Go Home!' "





TOP LEFT: GUARDIAN/LNS

TOP RIGHT: EYE OF THE BEAST/LNS

MID-LEFT PALANTE/LNS

MID-RITE: d.c. gazette/lns

bottom: daily world/lns